#### LITERARY NOTICES.

CHALNERS' IN TITUTES OF THEOLOGY. Vol. II. Published by Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

This posthumous publication and reprint, after so many voluminous editions of Dr. Chalmers' writings, is a remarkable testimony to the excellence and power of the man-among the noblest of the generation that have passed. Of the present volume we have read with most care his argugument on Necessity and Predestination, which we consider to be far more valuable as a protest against the moral consequences that follow from the doctrine, and therefore an involuntary testimony in favor of free-will, than as an intellectual discourse. Only the most thorough sincerity of conviction in the man could make him commit himself to so loose and inconsistent reasoning, in trying to distinguish Necessity from Fatalism. The religious merit of the book we rate much before its logical merit. But to do justice, one should view it in connection with the whole system, of which it forms a part.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ROBERT SOUTHEY. No. I. Published and for sale as the above.

We are sorry that the biography of a literary man should be so voluminous, in this voluminous age, as to compel its republication in these crowded double columns of minion and brevier. Having once taken a vow against small type, except in extreme cases, we seriously fear we shall be deprived of the enjoyment of knowing so fruitful and various a life as that of Southey. We are sorry, too, to find this, and the volume previously noticed, disfigured by such vile mis-spellings as " mold,"-" theater," and " creatur." We trust they are all misprints.

The beginning of this "Life" is a very entertaining, agreeable, and rather gossiping autobiography, in which we have noticed Southey's interesting account of his strong taste for dramatic romance at the age of seven. Sixteen letters (58 pages) bring the account down to his sixteenth year. The remainder is largely made up from his correspondence that it cannot fail to give a very full view of his habits of thought and the history of his mind. -

i. Ozerlin Quarterly Review. October, 1849. 2 METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW. January, 1850

We have placed these two together, for contrast, rather than similitude. Each seems to be excellent in its way. The first is fresh, carnest, and practical throughout-a most hopeful feature in our Western religious literature. Even the ultimate remedy proposed for "modern infidefity " is not so much polemic as practicalay, are more neveropment of Christian was trine in the line of social reform. When we say that the main articles are on " Woman's rights and duties," " Religious organizations and Slavery," "Bible, war, and peace," " education of the Sensibility," and that all appear to proceed on the pure moral principle of the thing, and are progressive, not to say ultra, in their tone, we have given the best idea we can of the quality of the

Review. The " Methodist Quarterly" is, on the whole, we think, the most critical review that ever fell into our hands. Everything in it must pass a bonn fide scrutiny, and there is not a single shuffling generalization, so far as we see, in its notice of a single book. If in this its great denomination is fairly represented, it has come to a very interesting period in its growth. Such indefatigable inquiry must lead to something, though as yet it is directed to men, and books, and single thoughts, rather than subjects of larger compass. The first article is a very scholarly one on Plutarch. "the Christian philosopher of Pagan antiquity." Another administers some well-earned rebuke to the singular ill-breeding of certain passages in es somewhat (incidentally) into the question of free-agency; another reviews Dr. Hawke's "Egypt and its Monuments.

There are fifty-three short notices, several brief essays, and ten pages of religious and other intelligence. At two dollars a year, we have no doubt that this journal is cheaper than any other of the kind now issued.

A Universal Pronouncing Gazetteen. By Thom Baldwin, assisted by several other Gentlemen.

Eighth edition, with a Supplement. Pp. 648 and 66.

The claims of the title-page, of which we have copied only a small portion, seem to be abundantly sustained in the execution of the work. It is a very valuable book, to all appearance very carefully and thoroughly executed. A well written preface states its design and principles; a list of authorities begets confidence; and an elaborate Introduction, of twenty pages, gives, besides a full account with reasons for its plan, the rules of pronunciation for fourteen languages. We might, perhaps, take exception, on the score of familiar habit, to the author accenting the last in Alexandria and Philadelphia, as names of ancient cities: in the former case, particularly, it would be difficult to draw the line; for example, if one should speak of Amru's burning of the library there. With this exception, we like the author's principle; though in application it requires the author's book, which we shall esteem and consult accordingly. It is unquestionably far more melodious and easy to give the native sounds to most of those ungainly names that daunt us in maps and newspapers. Our old acquaintance, Amiwch, turns out to be quite gentle to the ear and so with the author's instances of Szegedin, Liusne, &c. The geographical information seems to be well gathered and compacted. The pronouncing system is easy as any. The poetical osity to boot. The supplement is a manual for the convenience of teachers, containing a list of some two thousand names occurring on school maps, some of which are and some are not in the original Gazetteer. Unless done up separately for cheapness, we still think that this, as well as the "Appendix," or American Gazetteer, had better be incorporated with the first part. A single alphabetical list of one hundred thousand names is far easier to use than three of five thousand each. Some curiosities of sound and spelling are contained in a page of "mispronunciations" The book, or one like it, ought, very decidedly, to be on every teacher's desk.

By Theodore Parker. Pp. 59. Boston.

THE PUBLIC EDUCATION OF THE PROPER, AN ORATION. Mr. Parker speaks, by way of introduction, of the military education of ancient Rome, the priestly education of modern Rome, and the aristogratic education of England-all at the state's expense-and then of the State, Business, the Church, and the Press, as the educational influences in this country, where "the Government is a Democracy, the government of all, by all, for all, and in the name of all." He speaks of the Northern States: for "Slavery and education of the people are incommensurable quantities. No amount of violence can be their common measure. The Republic, where master and slave were equally educated, would soon be a red Republic. The slave-master knows this, and accordingly puts education to the ban, and glories in keeping three million barbarians in the land, and o course suffers the necessary degradation which comes thereof." the four elements spoken of have reasonably fair justice done them as they are, but undergo somewhat of Mr. Parker's trenchant criticism, judging them by what they should be. The true honor of the teacher's profession is es-

pecially and amply vindicated. GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for February,

Contains nine embellishments, among them Pale Alto which is pronounced an exquis tion of the first of a series of Ballads of the Mexican Campaign. The contributions are numerous, of various excellence, and adapted to many

THE KNICKERBOCKER, for February, Is just received, so that we have not yet had time to read it, as we always do. It presents, however a very attractive table of contents. It is published at New York, by Samuel Hueston, at \$5 per ann. or, five copies to one address, \$20.

#### FINANCES OF OHIO.

Governor Ford, of Ohio, in his annual message states the receipts in the State Treasury, during the year 1849, at \$2,511,119,37, the disbursement at \$2,176,681.04. Of this amount, the sum of \$1,022,358.96 was appropriated to the payment of the Interest on Foreign Debt. The total amount of the Domestic Bonds redeemed and cancelled in the year is, \$199,386.25; and there remained in the Treasury a balance applicable to the payment of the State Debt, of \$433,365.16.

The receipts from the canals and public works, during the year ending November 15, 1848, were - \$773,554 37 From the same, for the year 1849 - 731,173.50

- \$42,380,87 Decrease - -This decrease was caused by the prevalence of the Cholera, and by the extensive failure of the wheat crop.

### GOVERNOR FORD AND SLAVERY.

There is nothing fishy in the reference to Slavery in the Message of Governor Ford, of Ohio. After avowing the deepest attachment to the Union of the States, and asserting for each State the power of exclusive legislation over its own internal concerns, he proceeds:

While all the rights of the slaveholding States. ognised by the Constitution, should be rigidly and good faith maintained, it is equally the right and the desire of the free States to be exempted from all the evils and burdens which that institu tion imposes.

"Consequently, the General Government should be clear from all responsibility for the existence or maintenance of Slavery, or any traffic therein The subject of the extension of Slavery into the new Territories is one of interest, and has for some time past spitated the whole country. The interests of the free States, yea, the general inrests of the whole nation—that higher motive, the love of liberty, and the yet holier claims of humanity and justice, all demand that these Territories, whether they remain as such, or be admitted as States into the Union, shall forever remain uncontaminated with the blight of slavery.
That Congress has the power to prohibit slavery from being introduced into the Territories of the United States, where it does not now exist, there can be no rational doubt. I would therefore recommend the passage of resolutions, pressing up-on our delegation in Congress the propriety and necessity of passing an ordinance forever excluding slavery from every foot of territory owned by the United States, before any portion thereo shall be organized and admitted as a State.

"I would also invite your attention to the sub t of the slave trade in the District of Colum-That there should even be tolerated at, or near, the Capital of this boasted free Republic, a system of traffic in human flesh and blood-a sys tem so revolting that it cannot be permitted within the borders of the slave States themdigma upon our Callant scutcheon, and ought forthwith to be wiped out. I would therefore recommend the passage of reso-lutions requesting our delegation to use their exertions and influence to have the slave trade in the District of Columbia immediately abolished.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, January 22, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

Within a few days, some most interesting sta tistics have been published in our city papers, which show to some extent the comparative strength of the various religious bodies in this community. And, first, the

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CINCINNATI Has been accustomed for some years to keep a register of the marriages, births, and deaths, in its communion, which is published annually. The official table for 1549 has just been published in the "Catholic Telegraph," which gives the numbers under the above heads in each of the churches. These are ten in number, including one small one in Fulton, and one in Covington. The totals Powell's "Living Authors of England." One for the year are — marriages, 1,154; baptisms, 069; deaths, 4.018. To show the progress of this church among us, it may be well to give the register for four years past so far as relates to

> In 1846. In 1847. In 1848. In 1849. Marriages - 600 725 959 1.154 Bantisms - - 1 676 1 829 2 674 3.069 Deaths - - 904 1.041 1.433 4.018

Of the deaths for 1849, three-fifths may be placed to account of the cholera, by which this church has suffered more in proportion than any of the Protestants, as the great body of the recent immigrants from Germany and Ireland, among whom it was most fatal, are Roman Catholics. The other two-fifths, say 1,610, would exhibit an increase corresponding with the former part of the table. These registers and other data lead to the opinion expressed by Mr. Cist, (the best authority in matters of this kind,) "that the Roman Catholics constitute thirty-five in every hundred of the entire population of Cincinnati and its adincencies;" and that "this is the proportion they have borns bere for the last two years." The example of this communion in keeping such records might with advantage be followed by Protestant churches, but we know it is not done-at least, it at all, to a very limited extent. A document of a kind entirely new here, and of a somewhat curione character, has however, been lately given to the public which throws some light on the strength of the various

BELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN CINCINNATI It seems that, soon after the settlement of this place, a section of land was set apert in the town-ship, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated to the support of the ministry of the Gospel. At that time, there were but two or three societies with their ministers here; and the worthy men of that period never anticipated that in less authorities make it something of a literary curi- than half a century, and before the fund was appropriated, there would be in the township over one hundred clergymen. For some reason, not fully explained to the public, the matter was neglected, until at the last spring election for the first time three trustees for the "ministerial section," as it is called, were chosen by the people. This board have attended to the duties assigne them, and lately declared a dividend of the funds in their hands amounting to the enormous sum of four hundred and five dollars! To distribute this impartially, notice was given to all religious societies to report the number of their communi cants. Thirty-nine sent in their claims, reporting in all thirteen thousand five hundred m which entitled them to three cents per head. Not one-half the churches have reported, and those which have embrace a part of those only in each denomination. Thus, not one-half either of the Baptist or Presbyterian churches have chosen to report. The German Catholics seem to have availed themselves most generally of the privi-lege. In the published table, the name of each in full. Five of the largest German Catholic churches report 6,637 communicants. Two others and the Cathedral (English) made no report. Esimating these to embrace 2,500 more, we have 9,100 as the total membership in this communion within the bounds of our city. This of course does not include the whole population attending their worship and under their influence, which as shown above, is much greater. It need hardly be observed that almost the entire increase of the Catholic population is from immigration. There

> consequence, we would be sure to hear of it POPULATION OF THE CITY. I see that Cist, in remarking upon an article it the St. Louis Directory, lately published, which makes their population (by calculation) 71,000, estimates that ours will be, within the corporate limits alone, 129,700, and in the suburbs 15,000 when the census shall be taken the present year. This is considerably higher than the esti mates I gave you some months since. Time will soon show how nearly they approach the truth.

are no converts here, even from nominal Prot-est nts. If there were one now and then, of any

STRAMBOAT DISASTERS IN THE WEST. An elaborate and well-prepared table was published in the St. Louis Republican last week, of the accidents which have occurred to steamboats on the Western Court of the Court of the Meeter of the Me on the Western waters during the past year. The tame of each boat is given; the nature of the dis-aster which destroyed it; the date, place, and es-timated value. The number totally destroyed is eighty-three. Total estimated loss, \$1,600,400. This, it is thought, does not include quite all these occurrences; but it cannot be much below the mark, as great care was taken to record all that came to knowledge through the newspapers. There is, also, appended a calalogue of those sunk or injured, which were afterwards raised and re-paired. These are twenty-eight in number. Most

of these disasters have occurred on the Mississip-pi, Missouri, and Illinois rivers, and on the Ohio below the Falls. I notice but four or five as occurring between our city and Pittsburg. Twenty of the number in the first table were burnt at St. Louis. This, it will be seen, is nearly one-fourth of the whole number. The St Louis writer thinks that if every loss connected with Western steamboat navigation could be known, including collisions, collapsing of boilers and flues, damaging of cargoes, &c, it would swell the amount to the enormous sum of \$200,000,000 or more : and that the accidents to flat and keel boats, and other species of water craft, might be set down a

These estimates I regard as exaggerated; but still it is evident that great losses are sustained to Western Commerce by the dangers of naviga-tion—many of them, (after making all suitable allowances for the carelessness of pilots and engineers,) unavoidable, as long as the obstructions which exist are not removed. The improvement of our Western River Navigation demands the attention of our Government; and if the present Congress and Cabinet do anything efficiently for us, they will deserve, for this at least, the thanks of the Western people. If left to individual or State enterprise, nothing will be done, as past ex-perience has shown. The right and expediency f our Government taking the charge of improve ments on our lakes and rivers, is really true Democratic doctrine, however the would-be exclusive Democracy of the present day may disown it, or

THE REALTH OF THE CITY

is as good as usual at this season, with the excep-tion of the Small Pox, which has been unusually prevalent for some months. The Trustees of the Township have had from forty to sixty patients enstantly under their care, with this dise hree months past. Owing to the difficulty of oung men and strangers who are suffering with t getting boarding, though well able to pay their expenses, the Board of Health are about erecting commodious hospital for their reception. The edt geirgt report the total expenditures dering the prevalence of the Cholera and Small Pox, from une 5, 1849, to January 5, 1850, to have been Of this, \$3,700 were paid to physicians, and \$3,996 for the various expenses of the Cholera

### BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, January 26, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era. Another trial took place, last Monday, for the lection of Member of Congress in the fourth district of this State, which ended, however, in the same unsatisfactory result that has characterized former attempts in this district. The votes stood as follows: Palfrey, 3,888; Thompson, 4,413; Robinson, 1,790.

At the trial in November last, the result stood-Palfrey, 4.978; Thompson, 5 229; Robinson,

The chief point of interest under considera ion at this time is with reference to the proposed nendment in the Constitution on the subject of the election of Representatives in districts by plurality of votes intead of a majority. An order o that effect was introduced in the Senate on Thursday, providing that in all cases where Senators are not elected by the people on the second Monday in November, by a majority, the deficiency shall be supplied, as follows, viz: on the ensuing fourth Monday in November, the qualified voters shall vote for the persons who shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such districts, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of Senators wanting, if there be so many voted for, and the requisite number having the largest number of votes shall be declared elected; and no votes for any other candidate than those specified shall be counted. The final action on his question is still doubtful, but there is a strong probability that the modification will be

Decidedly the greatest literary lion here at the present time is Miss Fredrika Bremer, the distinguished Swedish authoress, who is spending the winter in Boston and its vicinity among her numerous friends. On Wednesday last, Miss Bremer visited the two Houses of the Legislature at the State House, in company with Charles

fumner, Esq., of this city.

The old Anti-Slavery organization have been ings, continued through Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The meetings were pretty well attended, and were held in Faneuil Hall through the day and evening. The principal speakers were Edmund Quincy, William L. Garrison, P. Pillsbury, and Wendell Phillips. Much ammunition was expended on the Free Soil party, and denunneistory invectives were hurled forth with a zeal and fury worthy of South Carolina her-

The young slave girl, who recently escaped to this city, concealed on board a vessel, was present at the meetings, and received at the close, from the hands of Miss Bremer, who was also there, a pretty bouquet of flowers, as a token of sym-

pathy.

Animal Magnetism seems quite to have taken our good city by storm this winter, and under the names of Pathetism, Electro-biology, &c, attracts nightly crowds in no less than three different earts of the town-such is the popular itching r the marvellous and wonderful

Rev. Ezra Gannett. D. D. delivered an admirale lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, on Wednesday evening. His theme was 'Conversation;" and the effort was replete with eauty, grace, and instruction. The next lecture of the course will be given by Rev. G. W. Be-thune, of Brooklyn, New York. G. F. B.

# CONGRESS.

# THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1850 The only thing worthy of note in to-day's pro

eedings, beside the speech of General Cass, was he following resolution introduced by Mr. Web-

Resolved. That provision ought to be made by law that every male citizen of the United States, and every male person who has declared his inention of becoming a citizen according to the provisions of law, of twenty-one years of age or pwards, shall be entitled to enter upon and take y one-quarter section of the public lands which may be open to entry at private sale, for the pur-poses of residence and cultivation; and that when such citizen shall have resided on the same land or three years, and cultivated the same, or if dying in the mean time, the residence and cultiva-tion shall be held and carried on by his widow or his heirs, or devisees, for the space of full three years from and after making entry of such land, such residence and cultivation for the said three years to be completed within four years from the me of such entry, then a patent to issue for the same to the person making entry, if living, or otherwise to his heirs or devisees, as the case may equire: Provided, nevertheless, That such person to entering and taking the quarter section as aforesaid shall not have, nor shall his devisee or heirs have, any power to alienate such land, nor create any title thereto in law or equity. by deed, transfer, lease, or any other conveyance Mr. Rusk moved that the resolution be printed-

The resolution lies over under the rule, and the notion to print was laid over also. Mr. Cass resumed and finished his remarks on

the Territorial Question. [We present on our fourth page a synopsis of the speech. At the close of his speech, the resolution Mr. Foote was laid upon the table, with the un-

derstanding that it could be called up at any The bill making an appropriation for the re

pair and improvement of the dam at the head of Cumberland Island, on the Ohio, was read a third time and passed. On motion of Mr. Douglas, the Senate took up the memorial of the Legislative Council of Deseret, asking admission into the Union as a Terriory or State. Mr. Douglas moved that the me

morial be referred to the Committee on the Ter

ritories. [A debate sprung up on this motion, Mr. But ler and other Southern members claiming that the memorial should go to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which he was chairman, and which is supposed to be more unfavorable in its construction to the interests of Freedom than the Com mittee on the Territories. At last the question was decided in the affirmative on the motion to refer to the Committee on the Territories, as

follows: Yeas—Mesers. Badger, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb.—30.

Nays—Mesers. Atchison, Berrien, Borland,

Butler, Clay, Clemens, Corwin, Davis of Mississippl, Dawson, Dayton, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Sebastian, Spruance, Turney, Yulee-20,

So the resolution and memorial were referred to the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. Douglas then moved to take up the bill submitted by Mr. Foote, for the government of Descret, New Mexico, and California, and the erection of the State of Jacinto, and refer it to the Committee on the Territories, a motion having been previously made to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The latter motion was lost-yeas 19, navs 23. The former motion prevailed-yeas 25, nays 22,

Yeas-Mesers. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Dayton, Dickin-son, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Doug-las, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Seward, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, and Whitcomb-25.

Nays-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morion, Pearce, Rusk, Turney, and Yulee—22.

So the bill was referred to the Committee on the Territories. [It may be supposed that all those voting in the affirmative will sustain the admission of Califor-

nia as a State, but not that all who voted in the

#### The Senate adjourned HOUSE OF SPPRESENTATIVES

negative will resist its admission.

The House passed a resolution authorizing the Clerk to supply each member with a copy of Joel B. Sutherland's Congressional Manual except those already supplied.

"The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and Mr. Bayly of Virginia, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made the usual motion for the reference of the President's Message to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. Clingman then obtained the floor, and delivered a speech of an hour's length on the subject of Slavery, denouncing the claims of the North, and attempting to show how the South would gain by a Dissolution. [See synopsis of speech on 4th page.]

#### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1850. SENATE

Among the petitions presented to-day were the following by Mr. Chase:

One in favor of cheap postage, one asking for the adoption of measures for the settlement of all international difficulties in an amicable man-

A Winorial from the oreen Plains Yearly Meeting, asking for the abolition of the army, the navy, West Point Military Academy and all fortifications; also one from the same body, asking an exactment to prohibit the sale of the public lands, except to actual settlers, in limited quanti-

Mr. Hunter of Virginia introduced a bill to repeal the law authorizing the Department of the Interior.

The Senate then took up the motion to print the Vermont resolutions, on which Mr. Phelps addressed the Senate at some length. As it was late, the motion was laid on the table, to allow Mr Butler an opportunity to call up his bill relating to fugitives from labor, which was then made the special order for to-morrow.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Strong, from the Committee on Elections. reported a resolution in relation to the contested election from Iowa, which, after much debate was recommitted.

The House then proceeded to take up the business on the Speaker's table, the first in order being the motion of Mr. Venable to refer the President's Message in relation to California to the Committee on the Territories.

in opposition to the policy recommended by the love for coming foreigners-to increase a majority. President in the Message. Mr. McClernand moved to refer it the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union ; pending which, the House adjourned.

#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1850. SENATE.

After the reception of resolutions, memorials, and reports of committees, Mr. Clay asked the Territory to govern themselves. Senate to take up a resolution submitted by him vesterday, for the purchase of the manuscript of the Farewell Address of General Washington. It was taken up, and Mr. Clay addressed the Senate.

Mr. Foote made a few remarks, with a view to show that Mr. Clay's remarks in regard to Disunion were applicable chiefly to the friends of the

Wilmot Proviso. After remarks from other Senators the resolu

tion was read the third time and passed. It directs the Committee on the Library to purchase the manuscript copy of the Farewell Address of Washington, if it can be purchased on reasonable terms.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the bill reported by Mr. Butler in relation to fugitives from service or labor.

Mr. Butler said, the evil this bill was intended to remedy, was increasing. It was estimated that the South sustained a loss annually of \$200,000 from slaves running away, and this he attributed to the interference of persons in the free States. He had little faith, however, in the efficacy of the

bill. The Federal Legislature had too little power to carry out the constitutional provision on the subject. He held that the States were bound under the Constitution to cooperate in the arrest and delivery of fugitive slaves, and so they felt for many years after the adoption of the Constitution. But times had changed. He reviewed the legislation of the several States, attempting to show that it was intended to defraud the owners of slaves of their rights.

He found fault with so much of the decisi of the Supreme Court in the Prigg case, as pronounced any legislation by the States in aid of the claims of the master, unconstitutional. That judgment that within its scope subjects that were not in issue, and which ought not to be afht within its scope subjects that fected by it. He was especially severe on New York, and directed some of his denunciations against one of its Senators. (Mr. Seward.) personally. "A Governor of that State," he said, "perhaps a politician consulting popularity, or one who had a conscience that took refuge in a morality that was above that of other men, and above the obligation of the Constitution of his country, as I would say-openly assumed the ground that he would not deliver up a fugitive from justice, upon the application of another State, if it should only appear that he had been charged with stealing or inveigling a slave from his owner-holding, as I understand, that he would not regard anything a felony that was not so regarded by her own laws. I believe his course was repudiated by his own Legislature; and from the highest judge to the lowest tipstaff, he has no countenance for his sage opinion." Further on be remarked-

With regard to the State of New York, which I now propose to speak, it may be safely said that her legislation has been cumulatively unconstitutional. Her own courts have so de-cided; and, becoming tired of this kind of war on the slaveholding States, she seems to think it most expedient, or her demagogues think so, to give herself up to agitation. I believe one of her Senators (not my friend who sits near me, Mr. Dickinson) owes his seat here, in some measure to this species of agitation—an agitation whose waves are always beating at the base of, I fear, a crumbling Constitution—an agitation as unwise as it is criminal—an agitation that requires firmness to resist it. There are but few men in any republic who have firmness to resist these popul tendencies; but their character is preserved in history, and impartial posterity delights to con-trast them with popular demagogues, who are satisfied if they can stand, for the time, on the

satisfied if they can stand, for the time, on the wreck of their country. The latter are like the reed that reproached the prostrate oak with the imprudence of breasting the storm.

I hold popular agitators the worst kind of men; they preserve a mean life frequently at the expense of a whole nation.

habit of dealing in these coarse personalities towards certain Senators from the Free States. Whether he does more injury to them or himself by such a course, the reader of good taste will be at no loss to decide.]

Proceeding in his comments upon the Legislation of the States individually, he at last name!

Ohio She had a black code, I believe. It has been so often modified, that it is extremely difficult to understand it at this time. But her public men are er exponents, or some of them. One-a Senator on this floor-has openly said, in a resolution said to have been proposed by him at a meeting of Free-Soilers, that, under an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he would feel at liberty, under a mental reservation, to regard this article as null and void. Mr. Chase of Ohio rose, and, with much em-

phasis, demanded-

"To whom does the Senator allude?" Mr. Butler. I allude to the Senator himself, and to a resolution introduced by him in a con-

Mr. Chuse. Mr. President, I never proposed such a resolution-never voted for any such resolution; I never would propose or vote for such a

Mr. Butler. It is attributed to the Senator who has just taken his seat, if the accounts in the ewspapers are to be relied upon. Mr. Chase. When a Senator brings a serious

better authority than a newspaper paragraph. [Sensation.] Mr. Butler. 1 should hardly have supposed that such a remark would come from one connected with newspapers himself [Loud hughter] When an honorable Senator arises upon this floor, and disavows anything publicly charged to him, I shall give him credit for it, and not contradict him. can say that heretofore this opinion has been at tributed to both himself and one of the Senators from New York, [Mr. Seward | They have been thought to be extra-constitutional. They have been thought to take an extra view of this subject

Mr. Butler said that the fate of the bill depended upon the action of a fixed majority, which was with the North, a majority secured through

the operation of the ballot box. It is no exaggeration when I say, it has been the ballot-box which has, in some measure produced the mischiefs which some have supposed could be removed through it. It has been through the ballot-box that the sections have been arrayed against each other. Mr President, it is worse than Pandora's box; for there was hope at the bottom of that, but there is no hope in this. You have a majority in the North. This majority is destined to increase; yes, sir, it is destined to increase. You have a high responsibility attached

to you as a majority.

The reply to complaint is, that a majority must govern; a proposition that involves in it unlimited power—a power fo construe and a power to enforce the Constitution. Well, sir, the power of a majustif exists. They it will be used is to be determined. It carries with it its power, and ought to

have associated with it its responsibilities.

The destiny of this republic depends upon this increasing and aggressive majority. Even if it were to assign limits to itself to-day, I fear it would pass them to morrow. It is supposing that selfishness will respect the prescriptions of justice.

This majority will increase under the influence of a common interest. Minnesota, Nebraska, Cal-ifornia, Deseret, and New Mexico, are in a political condition to become States. They will have to be admitted by the votes of the South-and these votes will be given under an honorable obligation to observe the compromises of the past; but they surely should look to some security for the future. They can have no indemnity for the past-that has been absorbed in the elements of their ruin; it is beyond the power of revocation or remedy; we must consult the counsels of prudence to prevent further mischief.

Sir, the time for hearing the forms and pretences of argument has passed. Every day's proceedings here show the temptations to further advance in making majorities, with a view of reaping the fruits of the measures devised—either in popular fame or a chance for office. This is the theatre for demonstration, and we have many actors—all looking to the magical influence of majority, and especially a majority by looking to foreign acces-

The resolution introduced the other day by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts is an illustration of this; and, sir, there are other resolutions to the same intent. They all profess a great

Mr. Butler proceeded to speak in general terms on the Territorial Question, the Mexican War the conduct of the American Soldiery in Mexico. and the wonderful magnanimity of General Scott in laying down the command in the moment of triumph, when Mexico was under his feet. He the reception of memorials, reports of Commitreputiated the doctrines announced by General Cass, in relation to the right of the People of a

Surely, when the cession was made, it who were they? They were the People of the different sovereign States, through their representative trustee-the Congress of the United States And, as a trustee, Congress took, and, as such. must hold. It is a resulting consequence of the war-power, clearly conferred by the Constitution, that Congress must take care of and govern the Territories that have been surrendered to its dominion-subject only to the limitations and cor trolling influence of equality and right among the partners who achieved the conquest.

After some general remarks upon the relations of the States, Mr. Butler closed his speech. Mr. Chase. I do not propose, now, Mr. Pres ident, to enter into the general question which

has been presented by the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, but I have been myself individually referred to, in a manner which makes i proper for me to say a word or two.

Mr. Butler, (interposing) The statement which I referred came from an Ohio paper. That is my authority. I will hand it to the gentleman

before he begins his remarks, in order that he may know upon what I based the remarks that I de in relation to him. Mr. Chase, I know no reason, Mr. President

why a particular Senator should be singled out upon this floor for a special exhibition of his peronal opinions and views. It may, perhaps, thought somewhat safer to attack a Senator whose supposed positions may separate him in political action from the two leading parties of the country, than other Senators who have the advantage of prompt and powerful party support. The Senator from South Carolina thought proper the other day to bring before the Senate a letter written by myself, and now the same Senator has seen fit to introduce here a newspaper paragraph, attributing to me a certain resolution Mr. President, I wrote the letter attributed t

me. I wrote that letter to the late Speaker of the House of Representatives of my State. I did not expect its publication. If I had, a phrase or two perhaps might have been made less obnoxious to verbal criticism. But, sir, the general propositions maintained in that letter, I would maintain in oublic, as I have maintained them in private. have no sentiments for private communication which I am not ready to avow on proper occasion everywhere. My opinions, Mr. President, all me may know, and these opinions I am ready to de fend. They are not sectional opinions. made to say, in the report of some remarks which I uttered in the Senate the other day, that the Free Democracy—the party with which I have acted—was "sometimes sectional" in its character. I did not say that. It is not so. I hold no views which I deem sectional. Nor are they se tional, unless the opinions of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, were sectional also; for every position which I maintain is fortified by their authority-by Southern authority. Not, sir, that I feel the need of Southern authority: it is enough for me that opinions which I maintain are nmended to the approval of my own judgment by the force of reason—enough that I am myself satisfied that those opinions are sound, just, and constitutional. Such opinions I shall maintain however, with entire respect for the opinions of those who differ from me Why, sir, we are in a Senate—a Senate of equals, perfect equals; and while I respect the opinions of every Senator upon this floor, and desire that he should utter them with entire freedom. I shall claim the like respec for opinions which I utter-the results of consis

eration, reflection, and an honest judgment. Enough, sir, for the letter. Now, in regard this newspaper paragraph. I am not sorry that the Senator from South Carolina has deemed my humble life worthy of his biographical investiga-tions. He will find nothing in the history of that life which I am unwilling to have known—nothing in any opinions advanced by me which I am not ready to avow. But, sir, I do not choose held responsible for opinions not mine. This newspaper scrap ascribes to me the paternity of a resolution supposed to recognise the propriety of mestic concerns, &c., &c. mental reservation in a certain case.

I have only to say I never proposed the resolu-tion; never voted for the resolution; I never would propose or vote for such a resolution would propose or vote for such a resolution. hold no doctrine of mental reservation. Every

cates before his constituents.

I have nothing further to say, Mr. President. regret that I have been constrained to speak at all of matters personal to myself. But, under the circumstances, I felt it my duty to say what I

Mr. Butler. I hope the paragraph which has en referred to will be read. Mr. Chase. Let it be read. I sent it to the

Clerk for that purpose.

Mr. Mason. I wish to ask the Senator, if he will answer one or two questions, for my inform tion, and the information of the country? derstand him to state that he did not offer that resolution; that he never voted for it, and never would vote for it. I gather from the same new paper publication, that that resolution was offered at a meeting of the friends of that gentleman, con-vened by his influence, and at which I take it for granted he was present. Now, I ask him to inform me and the country, whether, by whomsoever it was offered, that resolution was not passed in his presence? I hope, also, that the extract will

The Secretary read the extract as follows: "In 1843, Messrs. Chase and Lewis published a call for an Abolition Convention at Columbus. The Convention met; and among its doings, it adopted the following resolution, which was pro-

posed by Mr. Chase, in proprin persona:
"Resolved. That we hereby give it to be distinctly understood by this nation and the world, that the Abolitionists, considering that the strength of our cause lies in its righteousness, and our hopes for it in our conformity to the laws of God, and charge against a fellow-Senator, he should have our support for the rights of man, we owe to the overeign Ruler of the Universe, as a proof of our allegiance to Him, in all our civil relations and offices, whether as friends, citizens, or as public functionaries, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, to regard and treat the third clause of the instrument, whenever applied in the case of a fugitive slave, AS UTTERLY NULL AND YOLD, and consequently as forming no part of the Constitution of the United States, whenever we are called upon

SWORN TO SUPPORT IL. Mr. Chase. I do not know that I understand correctly the inquiry of the Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mason]

Mr. Mason. My inquiry is, whether the honorable Senator knows and can inform me whether that resolution was offered and passed at a meeting convened at his instance.

Mr. Chase. I do not know, Mr. President, how

far it is deemed proper to go into subjects of this

character here. Certainly an investigation of this sort, in the Senate, strikes me as somewhat out of place; but I will state, for the information of the honorable Senator, that the resolution in question was not proposed and adopted at any convention held or convened at my instance in the State of Ohio. It was not proposed or adopted at the convention referred to in the newspaper scrap brought here It was, however, introduced and passed in a convention held at Buffalo, in the State of New York. I have forgotten the year, but I think in 1843. I have answered the specific inquiry of the Senator, and might leave the subject here; but perhaps it would be well since this matter has been brought before us, to state further what is within my knowledge in reference to it. The resolution was presented at a Mass Convention of what was called the Liberty Party. I was present, and was a member of the Commit tee on Resolutions. The resolution in question was submitted to this Committee, who declined to report it for the action of the Convention. It was opposed by me in the committee room, but I cannot say how far the action of the Committee was attributable to that. It was afterwards introduced to the Convention, when I was not present, by its author, and was adopted, after a speech from him, as often happens in such cases, without discussion or examination. It did not express, in my judgment, the sense of the Convention or

the party. Is the Senator satisfied? Mr. Mason. Perfectly, sir. Mr. Chase. Having referred to the political organization known as the Liberty Party, I will take occasion to add, that, in my judgment, a body of purer men was never associated in political action. They were men who had honesty

enough to speak as they meant, and courage enough to act as they resolved. Mr. Mason. I desire to be heard upon the bill ow before the Senate.

Mr. Chase. I intend to propose, as the time for adjournment has nearly arrived, that the bill be passed over informally.

Mr. Hamlin. If there is nothing else before the Senate, I will move that the Senate now go

into Executive session. Mr. Mason. I desire that this subject should be Neither House of Congress was in session on

Priday or Saturday. MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1850.

The morning hour was devoted, as is usual, to

Mr. Seward presented several joint resolutions of the Legislature of New York, one expressing approbation of the Land Reform-resolution inade to those who had declared the war; and troduced by Mr. Webster sometime since. Mr. Webster announced his purpose to call up his resolution so soon as the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office was published.

Mr. Cass presented a memorial from certain citizens of Maryland, commending the propositions made for the relief of the Hungarian refugees, and asking similar relief for many native refugees in the State of Maryland, "who are oppressed by poverty more enduring than Russian barbarity or Austrian cruelty." It was referred to the

Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Davis, from the Select Committee on the Census, reported a bill for taking the census. After some conversation, in which Mr. Foote in dicated his indisposition to act upon the bill or any other question, until the Territorial Question was settled, the bill was made the special or-

der for Thursday. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Pres ident for information respecting our relations with the Central States of America.

The Senate then took up the special order, the fugitive bill, reported by Mr. Butler of South Carolina. On this bill. Mr. Mason of Virginia addressed the Senate at length. He charged the Northern people with disloyalty to the compromises of the Constitution. He characterized their legislation on the subject of fugitives from service, as intended practically to nullify the Constitution. He did not believe that this bill or any other they could procure would be an efficient remedy for the many evils complained of. He stated that there was but one way to obtain redress, and that was by reprisals by the suffering States on the commerce and property of the citizens of the offending States.

Having closed his remarks, Mr. Seward asked leave to lay upon the table and have printed an amendment, proposing to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert five sections, securing to the alleged fugitive the right of jury trial and the habeas corpus, and placing claimant and claimed, in the eye of the law, upon an equal footing.

Mr. Foote objected to the printing, and by manimous consent, at the desire of Mr. Seward, proceeded to assign his reasons. His reasons were sectional and personal, and at their close he withdrew his objection to the printing of the amend-Mr. Seward asked that the subject he passed

over informally, for the purpose of giving Mr Chase of Ohio an opportunity to speak on the bill. It had been his intention to adddress the Senate to-day, but a severe domestic bereavement (the sudden death of a beloved sister) had prevented.

The Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Disney asked leave to submit resolution affirming the power of Congress over the District of Columbia, but its obligation to be bound by the will of the people in matters of domestic concernment-that there need be no conflict between these two things, as Congress may retrocede the District, and select as the seat of Government another locality, where no embarrassment shall arise out of the question of Slavery; that the people of every separate community, whether they do or do not reside in a Territory of the United States, have an exclusive right to regulate their own do-

The rest of the day was consumed in the re

Leave was not granted.

ception of petitions. One presented by Mr. Crowell, from citizens of Ohio, for the establish-In hold popular agitators the worst kind of men:
Thold popular agitators the worst kind of men:
The preserve a mean life frequently at the expense of a whole nation.

[We may remark, that Mr. Butler is in the lattice of the same positions which he maintains at home—bold enough and resolute enough to ad-

vocate in the Senate the measures which he advoin effectual attempt to adjourn, the motion failedyeas 85, nays 97. The question recurring on the motion to refer to a Select Committee, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi moved to lay upon the table pending which, the House adjourned.

# TUENDAY, JANUARY 29, 1850. SENATE.

Mr. Clay brought forward to-day a plan for impromising the Slave Question, embodied in eight resolutions. The first proposes to admit California as a

State, with suitable boundaries, without any attempt to interfere with her prohibition of sla-

The second, to provide Territorial Governments for the Territories not included in the boundaries of such State, without imposing on them any restriction in relation to slavery. The third and fourth, propose to secure the

oundaries of New Mexico, and at the same time satisfy the claim of Texas by assuming her indebtedness. The fifth affirms that it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, unless with the consent of the people of Maryland, and

of the people of the District, and upon just compensation The sixth affirms that Congress ought to abolish the slave trade in the District-the trade in

slaves imported into it. The seventh affirms the duty of Congress to provide more effectual legislation for the recap-

ture of fugitive slaves. The eighth denies the power of Congress to prohibit the transportation of slaves from one

State to another, or the inter-State slave trade. Mr. Clay accompanied the presentation of the esolutions with explanations, comments, and a short speech on the necessity of conciliation. An irregular debate then sprung up, in which Messrs. Foote, Rusk, Mason, Davis of Mississippi, King, and Downs, took part, all dissenting strongly from Mr. Clay's position

#### ation of the subject of Mileage, and subsequently of the joint resolution for the purchase of the manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged in a further consider-

NEW YORK. New York is in a fair way to be disgraced on the Slavery Question, by her Legislature. Hunker members of the Democratic party in the Assembly seem extremely anxious to wig-the grave of the party. We shall watch their --ceedings with some interest, and report more

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

fully next week.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1850. Flour is rather quiet, and the market slightly in favor of buyers. Common State and Michigan, \$494 a \$5; Genesee, pure, \$550 a \$5.62; Southern, \$525 a \$5.37. Rye flour, \$3. Corn meal, \$287 a \$294.

Lard is in better request. New, for shipment to England, 636 a 634 cents; and 500 barrels at 638 a 636 cents per pound. PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1850.

Flour is held at \$5 for common brands, and

\$5.12 for extra; choice, for city use, \$5.50 a.\$5.62. Corn meal, \$2.75 a \$2.87. Rye flour, \$2.94. Grain scarce. Red wheat, \$1.04 a \$1.07; white, \$1.05 a \$1.14. Corn steady—new yellow, 56 a 57 cents; white, 53 a 54 cents. Oats, 32 a 34 cents. Rye, 62 cents. New mess pork, \$11 87 a \$12. Lard, 615 a 7 cents, in barrels and kegs.

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